

Flood stages during month of March, 1926—Continued

River and station	Flood stage	Above flood stages—dates		Crest	
		From—	To—	Stage	Date
MISSISSIPPI DRAINAGE—continued					
Wabash:	<i>Feet</i>			<i>Feet</i>	
Lafayette, Ind.	11	(1)	1	16.2	27
Mount Carmel, Ill.	16	1	4	16.9	Mar. 3-4
Tippecanoe: Norway, Ind.	6	2	3	6.2	3
		22	23	6.1	22-23
White, West Fork: Edwardsport, Ind.	15	(1)	3	18.3	Feb. 28
		24	26	15.6	Mar. 25
Rock: Lyndon, Ill.	10	(1)	2	13.9	Feb. 27
Illinois:					
Peru, Ill.	14	(1)	12	17.8	27
Henry, Ill.	10	(1)	8	10.8	Mar. 3
Havana, Ill.	14	3	13	14.3	4-7
Beardstown, Ill.	14	3	15	14.7	7
Black:					
Corning, Ark.	11	(1)	9	12.2	2-3
		12	22	12.1	15-17
Black Rock, Ark.	14	12	16	15.2	13
Sulphur, Ringo Crossing, Tex.	20	24	25	20.4	24
WEST GULF DRAINAGE					
Sabine: Logansport, La.	25	24	31	28.9	27
Trinity:					
Dallas, Tex.	25	23	23	25.4	23
Trinidad, Tex.	28	27	29	28.9	28
Little: Little River, Tex.	30	11	11	34.7	11
PACIFIC DRAINAGE					
Gila: Kelvin, Ariz.	5	30	30	5.0	30

¹ Continued from last month.

MEAN LAKE LEVELS DURING MARCH, 1926

By UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY

[Detroit, Mich., April 15, 1926]

The following data are reported in the Notice to Mariners of the above date:

Data	Lakes ¹			
	Superior	Michigan and Huron	Erie	Ontario
Mean level during March, 1926:				
Above mean sea level at New York	<i>Feet</i> 600.19	<i>Feet</i> 577.52	<i>Feet</i> 570.02	<i>Feet</i> 244.14
Above or below—				
Mean stage of February, 1926	-0.08	+0.10	+0.12	+0.04
Mean stage of March, 1925	-0.55	-0.78	-0.91	-1.06
Average stage for March, last 10 years	-0.39	-2.19	-1.55	-1.26
Highest recorded March stage	-2.13	-5.43	-3.83	-3.67
Lowest recorded March stage	-0.47	-0.78	-0.81	-0.16
Average departure (since 1860) of the March level from the February level	-0.10	+0.15	+0.19	+0.26

¹ Lake St. Clair's level: In March, 1926, 572.28 feet.

THE EFFECT OF WEATHER ON CROPS AND FARMING OPERATIONS, MARCH, 1926

By J. B. KINCER

General summary.—The prevailing cool weather east of the Mississippi River, and frequent precipitation in the interior and Southern States, made conditions generally unfavorable for farming operations during March over the eastern part of the country. In the South, the soil continued too wet during much of the month for the preparation of land and the seeding of spring crops, and it was too cool for proper germination of seed. There was also considerable frost damage to fruit and early vegetables in the Southeastern States about the middle of the month and, near the close, some additional harm

was reported in scattered localities in South-Central States and in the southern Rocky Mountain area.

In the central and northern portions of the trans-Mississippi States, where rainfall was light to moderate and temperatures seasonable, conditions were much better and seasonal farm operations made satisfactory advance. Precipitation was deficient in the northern Plains, however, and more moisture was needed over a considerable area of the Northwest. In the more western States, the generally mild weather and absence of storms were favorable for livestock, and there was sufficient rain in the far Southwest to materially improve range conditions. In the Pacific Coast States, vegetation advanced rapidly under the influence of the generally mild weather, and the season was well advanced.

The planting of cotton made slow progress, and very little had been put in at the close of the month, though considerable preparation of seed beds was accomplished. In the western belt a little cotton was planted the latter part of the month as far north as southern Arkansas, and in the east some was seeded locally northward to southern South Carolina.

Pastures and miscellaneous crops.—Over the great western grazing country the weather was generally favorable for the range, except that more moisture was needed in a few localities, particularly in parts of the Pacific Northwest. The mild temperatures were unusually favorable for lambing in the northern portions of the range country, and good results were reported. In the South pastures made fairly good progress.

There was considerable injury by frost to early fruit and vegetables in the Southeast about the middle of the month, and some were damaged in many localities over a belt extending from New Mexico, Oklahoma, and southern Kansas eastward near the close. Harm from low temperatures was more or less localized, however, and no extensive areas were affected. Minor spring crops needed warmth and sunshine throughout the Southern States.

Small grains.—The month was mostly favorable for winter wheat, though growth was slow because of cool weather, particularly in the central and eastern portions of the belt, where the late-seeded grain showed little progress; the early-seeded continued in satisfactory condition. In the western portion of the belt the crop was favorably affected by the prevailing weather and good advance was reported. Heavy precipitation over the south-central Great Plains near the close of the month was especially favorable for this crop. The seeding of spring wheat made normal advance under favorable weather conditions, but in some sections of the belt more moisture was needed for germination. Oat seeding made fairly good progress in the Central-Western States, but from the Mississippi Valley eastward this work was much delayed by the prevailing cool, wet weather. Grain crops made good advance in the far West.

Corn and cotton.—Plowing for corn was materially delayed from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and was at a standstill during much of the month because of persistently wet soil. It was also rather unfavorable for planting in the Southern States and too cool for good germination. In the Atlantic coast area conditions became somewhat more favorable the latter part of the month, and at its close some corn had been planted as far north as North Carolina. In the West some was seeded northward to the extreme southern Great Plains.